

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

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JOHN RODMAN,

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Feb. 29, 1857—w&tw.

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JOHN A. MONROE,

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JOHN M. HARLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.

REFER TO

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W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky. July 23, 1853—1y.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short Street between Limestone and Upper Streets. [May 23, 1856—1y.]

J. H. KINKAD,

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Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857—1y.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort. March 30, 1857—1y.

JOSHUA TEVIS,

Counselor and Attorney at Law,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE—COURT-PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET.

Residence—East of Sixth, near Broadway. June 8, 1857—1y.

FRANK BEDFORD,

Attorney at Law,

VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 1, 1856—1y.

T. N. LINDSEY,

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June 24, 1857—1y.

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REFERENCES.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1858.
IN SENATE.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. THARP, of the Baptist church.
The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the passage of sundry bills which originated in that House; also, the passage by the H. R. of the following Senate bills, viz:

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to regulate the duties of county and commonwealths' attorneys.

An act for the benefit of Thos. P. Smith.

An act to amend the charter of the Franklin insurance company of Louisville.

A PETITION

Was presented by Mr. ANDREWS, and appropriately referred.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

The unfinished report from the committee on the Code of Practice, being:

"A bill to amend the 342d, sec. of the criminal code of practice," was then taken up.

The amendment of Mr. RUST to allow appeals in all cases of fines of \$20 and upwards was adopted: yeas 20, nays 16.

Mr. ANDREWS then offered a substitute for the bill, which effect flows appeals in all cases of fines for misdemeanors: adopted yeas 19, nays 17.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. PORTER, Circuit Courts—a H. R. bill concerning proceedings in circuit and chancery courts: placed in the orders of the day.

REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. MATTHEWSON—a bill to amend the charter of the city of Paducah: passed.

Mr. EDWARDS—a bill for the benefit of the Baptist church in Russellville: passed.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills and the leaves appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. ANDREWS—a bill to charter the Elizaville and Blue Licks turnpike road company.

Mr. PORTER—a bill to charter the Woodford landing and Anderson turnpike road company.

Mr. MALLORY—a bill to charter the Louisville and Cane run plank road company.

Mr. HOWARD—a bill to charter the Ghent christian church.

Mr. TAYLOR—a bill for the benefit of the personal representatives of W. B. A. Baker.

Same—a bill to amend chap. 27, art. 6, title "courts" of the revised statutes.

Same—a bill to charter DeKalb lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F. at Maysville.

Mr. HAYCRAFT—a bill to prevent the sale of liquors to minors.

Mr. BURTON—a bill to amend the charter of Ewing female institute at Perryville.

Mr. WHITAKER—a bill for carrying out the discipline of colleges, &c.

Mr. EDWARDS—a bill to amend sec. 180, of the codes of practice.

Mr. GILLIS—a bill for the benefit of Wm. A. Randall of Laurel county.

Mr. RUST—a bill to amend the law in relation to justices' courts.

Mr. READ—a bill for the benefit of Wm. P. Turpin of Lurie county.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Howard presented a series of resolutions in relation to banks, and bills of exchange.

On motion of Mr. BUCKNER they were ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on Banks.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES—RESUMED.

Mr. BUCKNER, Judiciary—asked to be discharged from a resolution in relation to printing the arguments in the case of appeals in the volumes of reports of said court: discharged.

Same—a H. R. bill to establish a police court in the town of Winchester: passed.

Same—asked to be discharged from a petition: granted; and the petition was referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Same—a bill for the benefit of the personal representatives of W. B. A. Baker deceased: passed.

Same—a bill in regard to the duties of the trustees of the jury fund and commonwealth's attorneys: placed in the orders of the day and ordered to be printed.

Same—asked to be discharged from a petition of the citizens of Covington: discharged.

Mr. ANDREWS, Judiciary—a bill to prevent the loss of the public books: ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

This being the day fixed for the election of a U. S. Senator to serve six years from the 4th of March, 1859.

On motion of Mr. SILVERTOOTH, a message was sent to the H. R., by Messrs. Silvertooth and Bruner, announcing the readiness of the Senate to go into said election.

Mr. ANDREWS being appointed on the committee to inform the H. R., asked to be excused as he was opposed to going into the election.

Mr. BRUNER was also excused, and although opposed to going into the election consented to act on the committee.

Mr. MALLORY expressed his opposition to going into the election, and gave his reasons at some length.

Mr. WHITAKER offered a resolution declaring it inexpedient to elect a U. S. Senator at this session of the Legislature.

The Speaker decided the resolution out of order, and Mr. WHITAKER then withdrew his resolution.

Mr. ANDREWS remarked:

That he had no such knowledge of the rules of proceedings, as enabled him to say that the resolution offered by the Senator from Shelby was in, or out of order.

He acquiesced in the decision of the Hon. Speaker, but he desired to say that he had heretofore sought to postpone the election of a United States Senator at this session of the Legislature, for reasons expressed when the subject was before the Senate. He had then failed to postpone the election beyond this day, although he had the aid and concurrence of the able Senator from Shelby, as also that of two Senators from Louisville, the Senator from Breckinridge, and others, having then failed, he hoped that the Senator from Shelby would withdraw his resolution, and permit the order of the two Houses to be executed in an orderly and proper manner.

For himself, having heretofore discharged what he conceived to be his duty to his constituents, he would not offer any objection to the prompt, present, execution of the order, and, as such, he hoped the resolution would be withdrawn.

Mr. WHITAKER then explained his reasons for offering the resolution.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH reported that the committee had informed the House of Representatives that the Senate was ready to go into the election.

A message was received from the House of Representatives by Messrs. MACHEN and COMBS, announcing that that House was ready to go into the election of a Senator in Congress.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH nominated Hon. L. W. POWELL.

Mr. BRUNER nominated Hon. GARRETT DAVIS.

Mr. BURTON nominated Hon. J. B. THOMPSON, but afterwards withdrew his name.

After exchanging nominations with the H. R. the Senate proceeded to ballot, and the vote stood thus:

Those who voted for Mr. Davis, were

Mr. Speaker, (King), Andrews, Bledsoe, Bruner, BUCKNER, Edwards, Gillis, Haycraft, Howard, Irvine, Mallory, McKee, Ripley, Sudduth, Taylor, Wait, Whitaker, Williams, Wright—19.

Those who voted for Mr. Powell, were

Cosby, Darnaby, Fisk, Garrard, Grover, Grundy, Heady, Martin, Mathewson, McBrayer, Porter, Read, Rust, Silvertooth, Smith, Walker, Walton, Wilson—18.

For Hon. J. B. Thompson, Mr. Burton.

Messrs. RIPLEY and PORTER were appointed a committee to compare the vote in conjunction with the committee of the House of Representatives, who after a short time reported that the joint vote of the two Houses stood thus:

For L. W. Powell, 80
For Garrett Davis, 54
For John B. Thompson, 1

Hon. L. W. POWELL having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected a Senator in Congress for six years from March 4th, 1859.

On motion of Mr. SILVERTOOTH, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. SILVERTOOTH and TAYLOR, to act with the H. R. committee to inform Gov. POWELL of his election.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES RESUMED.

Mr. ANDREWS, Judiciary—a bill in relation to Commissioners: ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. BUCKNER, Judiciary—a bill to reduce into one, the several acts in relation to the town of Hopkinsville: before action on this bill.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1858.

Prayer by Rev. Jno. C. HARRISON, of the Methodist church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. LYNE, HUSTON, FLEMING, A. H. FIELD, CHAMBLIN, REID, BARBEE, JONES, A. H. TALBOT, and JESSEE, which were received and appropriately referred.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. WINFREY—a bill to reduce the salaries of the various public officers of this State.

Mr. BOARMAN—a bill to charter the Maxville and Pleasant Hill turnpike road company.

MOTION.

On motion of Mr. HUSTON, Mr. PENNEBAKER was added to the committee on Judiciary.

UNFINISHED ORDER.

The House then resumed the consideration of a bill to amend section 2, article 63, of the revised statutes: informally passed over.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. HUSTON, Judiciary—a bill to extend the time of holding the Morgan circuit court: passed.

Also—a bill in regard to jury trials, and the effect of same in will cases: ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Also—discharged from further consideration of leave to bring in a bill to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly.

Mr. C. FIELD, Jr., Judiciary—a bill for the benefit of F. G. Slaughter, of Nelson county: passed.

Mr. DEHAVEN, Judiciary—discharged from the consideration of a leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of St. Philip's church at Harrodsburg: referred to committee on Religion.

Also—discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Margaret Broyles.

Mr. GRAY, Ways and Means—a bill to amend the law in relation to assessments: ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 11 O'CLOCK.

A bill remunerating W. L. Sutton and others, for preparing the registration report.

Mr. NEWCOM proposed to amend the bill by striking out "five hundred dollars," the compensation proposed for Dr. Sutton: rejected.

A lengthy debate ensued, in which a number of the members participated.

Mr. CROSSLAND moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert "one thousand dollars," as compensation to Dr. Sutton: rejected.

Mr. C. P. TALBOT demanded the previous question, which was ordered.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A joint resolution to elect a United States Senator, to succeed Hon. J. B. Thompson, this day.

Mr. MACHEN moved that a committee be appointed to inform the Senate that this House was ready to proceed to the election of United States Senator.

Mr. JACKSON moved as a substitute for the motion, the following:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unnecessary to elect, during this session of the Legislature, a Senator to the Congress of the United States.

Mr. JACKSON advocated the amendment.

Mr. MACHEN demanded the previous question, which was ordered.

The yeas and nays being then demanded on the amendment of Mr. JACKSON, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Barton, Brown, J. L. Caldwell, Chamblin, Combs, Daniel, Davis, Drane, Duncan, C. Field, Jr., Fleming, Foss, Goodloe, G. W. Hamilton, Hansford, Harned, Huston, Jackson, Johnson, Lyne, Lyne, McDaniel, Mitchell, Pennabaker, Seebree, Shanks, Winfrey, Woods, and Worthington—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker, (White), Anthony, Barbree, Bates, Belshe, Boardman, Brann, Browder, Bruce, Burns, G. S. Caldwell, Clement, Crawford, Crossland, Dally, DeHaven, Dickey, Dobyns, Donan, Eaves, Ellis, Fielding, A. H. Field, Gray, W. H. Hamilton, Hardy, Hensley, Hines, Huey, Jesse, Jones, Kelsey, Kendall, Leathers, MACHEN, McAfee, McCreary, McMillan, Morse, Newcum, Newell, Parker, Patton, R. Payne, W. P. Payne, Rachford, Reid, Richardson, Roach, Roberts, Russell, Shawhan, Slean, Smith, Stettin, Stitt, A. H. Talbot, C. P. Talbot, Thomas, Thompson, Trappall, J. T. White, Whitte, Wickliffe, Wilson, Winston, and Wooley—67.

So the amendment was rejected.

The motion of Mr. MACHEN was then adopted, and a message having been received from the Senate that they were ready to proceed,

Mr. NEWELL nominated L. W. POWELL, of Henderson county, as a candidate for United States Senator.

Mr. JOHNSON nominated GARRETT DAVIS, of Bourbon county.

The Senate having been informed of the nominations, and a message received from that body, that they had nominated Messrs. L. W. POWELL and GARRETT DAVIS.

The House then proceeded to ballot, which resulted as follows:

For L. W. POWELL—Messrs. Speaker, (White), Anthony, Barbree, Bates, Belshe, Boardman, Brann, Bruce, Burns, G. S. Caldwell, Clement, Crawford, Crossland, Dally, DeHaven, Dickey, Dobyns, Donan, Eaves, Ellis, Fielding, A. H. Field, Gray, W. H. Hamilton, Hardy, Hensley, Hines, Huey, Jesse, Jones, Kelsey, Kendall, Leathers, MACHEN, McAfee, McCreary, McMillan, Morse, Newcum, Newell, Parker, Patton, R. Payne, W. P. Payne, Rachford, Reid, Richardson, Roach, Roberts, Russell, Shawhan, Slean, Smith, Stettin, Stitt, A. H. Talbot, C. P. Talbot, Thomas, Thompson, Trappall, J. T. White, Whitte, Wickliffe, Wilson, Winston, and Wooley—62.

For GARRETT DAVIS—Messrs. Armstrong, Barton, Browder, Brown, G. S. Caldwell, J. L. Caldwell, Chamblin, Combs, Daniel, Davis, Drane, Duncan, C. Field, Jr., Fleming, Foss, Goodloe, G. W. Hamilton, Hansford, Harned, Hines, Huston, Jackson, Johnson, Lyne, Lyne, McDaniel, Mitchell, W. P. Payne, Pennabaker, Seebree, Shanks, C. P. Talbot, Winfrey, Woods, and Worthington—35.

A committee was appointed to compare the House vote, with that of the Senate.

They retired, and after a short absence reported the joint vote to stand as follows:

Hon. L. W. Powell, 80
Hon. Garrett Davis, 54
Jno. B. Thompson, 1

Hon. L. W. POWELL, having received a majority of all the votes cast by the General Assembly, was declared duly elected as a Senator in Congress, for six years from the 4th day of March, 1859.

And the House adjourned.

We recommend to our cotemporaries of the Maysville Express, and other Southern Democratic papers, the following article from the New Orleans Delta, a sound pro-slavery paper.

It speaks candidly its views concerning the merits of the controversy between the friends of the administration and Gov. Walker:

Tweedledum vs. Tweedledee.

The uproar in Congress and in the party journals of the country at this time, on account of a hair-splitting distinction about the constitution made at Lecompton, for the good folks of Kansas to live and thrive under, is funny exceedingly, excruciatingly so, as our ultra Southern friends exercise themselves about the foolish matter.

The true state of the case, denuded of all political humbug and misrepresentation, is simply this, if we go back to the first starting point, Governor Walker, before accepting his gubernatorial honors, submitted his views in extenso to the President and his cabinet, as to the mode, to his mind, best calculated to promote the settlement of the affairs of the distracted Territory.

His plan of peace and tranquility to its inhabitants. The views of Governor Walker were approved most heartily by President Buchanan and every individual member of his cabinet separately and conjointly, and instructions in accordance with them were made out for his guidance and direction on the assumption of his office as Governor of Kansas.

During his official stay west of the Missouri, we are not aware that Walker, in any single instance, deviated from the programme laid down by himself before accepting office and approved by the government, nor, save in the matter of the submission of the entire constitution made at Lecompton to the popular decision—a measure distinctly and unequivocally recommended by President Buchanan as essential and proper to be done, and which Governor Walker thought could not in justice be dispensed with—there was and really is no difference of opinion between Buchanan, the executive at Washington, and Walker, the executive at Lecompton.

We are aware that certain Southern journals endeavored, as they have incorrectly and disingenuously done from the first moment that Walker's administration of the affairs of Kansas really or affectedly displeased them, to represent the President as not approving Walker's acts, and now, finding that deception at that point can no longer be practised, as they have been fully indorsed by President Buchanan, these journals seek still to keep their readers misinformed by representing the President, who has paid to give, as true to the South white picturing Walker as its deadliest enemy. We are mistaken if any quantity of foolish and absurd nonsense like theirs can continue to find believers among intelligent men, or that any fool can be found so utterly destitute of common sense as to imagine that in the imbroglia of Douglas, Buchanan and Walker, as they stand at this time, anything but about which any one but the parties enumerated need care a button.

Buchanan agreed with Walker, and approved his policy before the latter went to Kansas.

Buchanan stood by him in every position he took during his official stay in Kansas; Buchanan instructed him—rightly or wrongly let others say—how to conduct himself in the discharge of his popular vote, which Walker faithfully endeavored to effect; and now there are persons here in the South who would destroy Walker and deify Buchanan, although the former has violated no pledge, has falsified no expectation, has sacrificed no principle. Believing, as we do, that Mr. Buchanan stands impenetrably firm on good republican ground in claiming for himself the right, in every instance, to vote upon their organic laws, we are only surprised to find now that his sense of duty compels him to depart, in the instance of Kansas, from a principle so sound, merely on the expedient pretence of settling a troublesome question, which, so far as the South is concerned, has no interest for any one, that his conduct has so notoriously and suddenly filled so many editors and politicians full of his praises; which would seem to countenance the suspicion that the foreign missions, secretarieships and consulates still at Executive disposal, have had something to do with their miraculous conversion to fanatical displays more senseless than those of Utah, which President Buchanan is trying to expunge by fire and sword.

We have never found fault with the President for sustaining Walker, for the latter did nothing seriously out of the way of his duty that we have yet heard, and whether or not, we certainly should not pass the administration by without censuring had we seen anything to condemn, seeing that in everything that has been done he has had the approval of his government.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The Fillibuster Movement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1857.

The Cabinet had a long session to-day. The principal subject before them was, I understand, the conduct of Commodore Paulding. I am led to believe from the lights before me, that the administration will, under the circumstances, indorse the course pursued by Paulding; for, under the recent treaty, the government pledged itself to protect and secure the neutrality of the Nicaragua Transit route; and upon this view of the subject the Commodore's course will be fully justified, and if I am not greatly mistaken instructions will be sent to Gen. Paulding to keep that route open, whether blocked by fillibusters or what not.

It is believed by the Cabinet that Nicaragua has ratified the new treaty, though no official communication has been received on the subject.

It is charged that Paulding's letter to the Department contains several positive falsehoods—He says Walker "captured" a number of men in transit to the interior, killed men, and made prisoners of peaceful inhabitants, &c. Gen. Walker says there is not one word of truth in either of these grave charges. The river having been blockaded by Costa Rica, no goods were in transit to the interior; nor was there a single man killed in the capture of Fort Castillo, while the women on the steamer Morgan were called followers of the other prisoners being Costa Rican soldiers, and not "peaceful inhabitants."

In 1855 Commodore Paulding addressed a letter to Col. Wheeler, then U. S. Minister to Central America, in which he expressed a sympathy for General Walker's cause, and eulogized his efforts to regenerate Nicaragua. His ideas seem to have undergone a radical change.

Gen. Walker has had no intimation yet as to the intention of the Government toward himself and his men. Southern members still crowd his rooms, and promise to see him fully indemnified. Dispatches and letters pour in upon him from all sections of the South, extending sympathy and offering material aid.

Various reports are in circulation as to what Gen. Walker intends to do, none of which are true. He will wait until Congress meets, when, I am satisfied, propositions will be submitted by Southern members, which will meet his approbation. But they will all fail, for they have not the strength to carry their fillibustering schemes through Congress.

It has been ascertained that before General Walker left Central America he sent orders to Colonel Anderson to remain in possession of Fort Castillo as long as possible; if obliged to abandon it, to then retain the boats; but if compelled to destroy any of them before their falling into the hands of the enemy, to destroy the river boats, and to hold on to the steamer La Virginia.

Arrangements were also made to send up a number of men in bungaloes, under competent leaders, with the view to convey the order to Colonel Anderson, and to advise of any U. S. vessels approaching the coast, of the state of affairs at Punta Arenas and San Juan del Norte. It is asserted that General Walker has confidence that Colonel Anderson will obey his orders.

When Jack Jones discovered that he had polished his bedmate's boots instead of his own, he called it an accident, and in consequence of laboring, and confounded hard, too, under a mistake."

Bachelors are not entirely lost to the refinement of sentiment, for the following toast was given by one of them at a celebration:

"The ladies—sweet briars in the garden of life."

Appeal to the Ladies of America in favor of the "Noble Game of Billiards."

By M. PHILAN.

This game is peculiarly in harmony with the mechanical genius of our people; it combines science with gymnastics, teaching the eye to judge of distances, the mind to calculate forces, and the arm to execute with rapidity and skill whatever the mind and eye combine to dictate for its execution; it expands the chest, while giving grace and elegance to the form, and affords even to the illiterate mind a practical basis for the appreciation of mathematical and geometric truth. Already this game is the most popular in the thickly settled parts of the country; and there is a growing disposition to adopt it as one of the national characteristics. Thousands of our wealthiest and most intelligent citizens no longer consider their mansions complete without a billiard room; and when we consider the sedentary habits into which our American ladies have lately fallen, we cannot fail to rejoice for their sakes that their homes will henceforth be adorned with a means of recreation, which will pleasantly compel them to take the needful exercise, and at the same time so largely contribute to make home life upon whose presence their husbands' enjoyments to a great extent depend. Indeed, we have often thought that whoever would start a good caelesthetic academy, with billiard tables and other apparatus for the physical recreation of the gentler sex, would entitle himself to be looked upon as a public benefactor. The majority of emphysemas, consumption included, which afflict the female world, arise almost exclusively from the want of exercise and suitable amusement. We are told so by the doctors, and we know it from our daily experience.

Now the game of billiards, though a very gentle one, calls every muscle of the body into active life; its attitudes are as diversified as the position of the balls upon the board, and yet there is not one of them that is not fraught with gracefulness and vigor. In the ordinary course of an hour's billiard playing, a person will walk from two to three miles round the table, besides exerting every sinew of his body in other and different directions; and yet so frequent are the pauses, and so absorbing the interest, that the idea of fatigue is the very last to enter the head.

The grand feature, which we trust will eventually lead to the general adoption of billiards as the game for home—the game to be introduced into the houses and shared with the families of all who are wealthy enough to afford such an expensive luxury—is this: That it will admit of being enjoyed in common by both the male and female members of the family circle. Neither sex can enjoy an amusement so rationally or innocently when alone; for they exert a happy influence on each other when in company, and more than one half of the vices and follies which affect society result from the separation of the sexes in the pursuit of their different amusements.

Those giant plague-spots of society, as at present constituted—gambling and intemperance—select their dens of infamy in the drawing room, while they often obtrude their unwelcome presence into the "club."

Look, ladies, at the billiard table as a means of domesticating your husbands and brothers—as a means of making home so agreeable that they will seldom care to leave it, except on business in your society—and say if the general introduction of the game as a household appendage be not worthy your very serious consideration.

A first class table, furnished with all the modern improvements, would not cost more than one-half the price of a good piano, it would permit any number from two to ten to play on it at once with ease, and would likewise afford amusement and a certain amount of mathematical instruction to as many as could conveniently sit around and watch the progress of the game.

In France and Germany, and in this country also, to a limited extent, the ladies have for many years participated in this "noble game." The greatest, the wisest, and one of the purest of modern women, the celebrated Madame de Staël, was an enthusiastic advocate of billiards, and one of the most brilliant players of her age.

In country houses, removed from the theater and operas, the balls and soirees of metropolitan society, the "noble game" would supply the place of these excitements with something healthier and purer. We should all sleep more soundly, if we made it a rule to play billiards for an hour or two each evening before going to bed.

Our wives and children would be more healthy and happy, more affectionate and fond of home; for there is nothing which endears the family circle so intimately as the recollections of amusements shared in common—of games in which we all took part.

These remarks have been made in a spirit of conciliation, with the hope that they may help to dissipate some of the well meaning but prejudicial prejudices which persist in confounding this truly scientific game with the blind and reckless chances upon which the gambler stakes and loses all he has on earth—health, character, and fortune.

Here we have a letter from Missouri, portraying the astonishment of the writer when he asked a lady to dance:

There was a grand frolic at old Squire Horn's, to which all the beauty and chivalry miles around had been invited. I was among the happy number, and when the auspicious day arrived, arrayed in my long-tailed blue coat and spotted pants, I made my way to the festive scene. Dancing had begun when I arrived. As I was about to plunge in, and soon was lost in the thick of the fight. As I extricated myself from the mazes of the dance, and began to survey the scene, I was suddenly smitten to the heart by the sight of a lovely creature, sitting alone, neglected and forgotten. Her eye was full of life and love, beauty beamed upon her brow so radiantly that I was ready to worship her as a statue, whose purity and distance made it fair. But I was drawn irresistibly to her side. I did not wait to be introduced.

With the license of the evening I made my best bow, and half fearing that so splendid and intellectual a creature would not deign to accept my proposal, I yet ventured to say that she honor the dancer of the next set, with her. Instantly those lustrous eyes shone sweetly on me, and her ruby lips opened to say: Yes—sir—re, and thank you too, for I've got here till I've about tuk tuk!"

An Irish boy complained one day of the harsh treatment of his father: "He treats me as if I was his son by another father and mother."

A lady speaking of "Pizarro," said, "How beautiful is that scene where all the virgins regard themselves, each with a little sun at her breast!"

Prentice says that the fault with the female Yankee teachers who go westward, is that instead of teaching other people's children they soon get to teaching their own!

Executors Notice.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of Mrs. Nancy Crutcher, deceased, will please report the same to the undersigned within the next three months.

Dec. 20, 1856—42w. Ex'or of MRS. N. CRUTCHER.

Notice.

IS hereby given, that after the publication of this notice for six weeks, application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions for the issue of a duplicate of Army No. 78,229, dated 11th Feb. 1847, and 18th May, 1848, issued to George Martin, brother, and Evaline Buckley, sister, and heirs

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.
THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1858.

The price of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH for the session will be \$1 50—and for the Weekly, 75 cents—invariably in advance.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and House of Representatives, will be promptly attended to.

Senatorial Election.

The agency is at last over. LAZARUS W. POWELL, ex-Governor of Kentucky, was on yesterday elected to the United States Senatorship, to succeed Hon. JOHN B. THOMPSON. The vote stood, for Powell, 80; for Garrett Davis, 54; for Hon. John B. Thompson, 1—Senator Burton voting for Mr. Thompson.

From the best information within our reach we learn that Lazarus W. Powell was born in Henderson, Ky., the 6th of October, 1812, and is therefore in his 46th year. He graduated at St. Joseph's College, at Bardonia, Ky., and afterwards studied law with the celebrated John Rowan. In 1836, when he was just barely eligible, he was elected to the Legislature from his native county, but was defeated for the same office the ensuing year. In 1844 he was the Polk elector for the Congressional district in which he lived, and gained considerable popularity in that locality. In 1848 he ran as the Democratic candidate for Governor against the Hon. John J. Crittenden, but was defeated by an overwhelming majority. For a time his prospects seemed gloomy. He had been politically slaughtered, and had been laid in his sepulchre. But in 1851 he was put in nomination for the Governorship in opposition to his quondam law partner, Hon. Archibald Dixon. This gentleman kindly knuckled at his tomb and bade Lazarus come forth, and forthwith he was resurrected. He defeated Mr. Dixon by a small majority, and, being the first Democratic Governor Kentucky had had for many years, although he could not have been elected over any other man in the Whig ranks than his competitor, this triumph at once placed him in a prominent position in the Democratic party. Consequently, when Mr. Crittenden was returned to the United States Senate in 1853, Mr. Powell was voted for by the Democratic members of the Legislature, but was again defeated. He seems never to have had much luck when measured against this Nestor of the Senate, and we will be curious to see how he will compare with him as his colleague in the United States Senate. As he was the first Governor of Kentucky whom the Democrats had elected for many years, so he is also the first United States Senator whom they have elected to Congress. He obtained the nomination for Governor through the friendly exertions of ex-Secretary Guthrie, and the caucus nomination for Senator over the same gentleman—those who would have voted for Guthrie joining in on Powell in order to defeat Boyd.

Persons at a distance will be anxious to know why the Democrats of Kentucky preferred Mr. Powell over his competitors. It is not pretended that he is the ablest man in their party in the State, nor even that he is the superior of some of the defeated aspirants. There are several Democrats in the State who, as men of intellect, rank higher than Mr. Powell, but this was not the question taken into consideration. Some Democrats contended that the place was due him, not because of his superior qualifications, but simply because he had once made a hopeless canvass of the State against Mr. Crittenden, and had on a second trial defeated Mr. Dixon. But the fact of the business is, that it was a struggle between "young America" and old fogyism, in which the vigorous limbs of the ambitious and fast young man proved victorious over the flagging strength of decrepit old age. It will be found that Boyd's supporters in the caucus were principally from those districts whose delegates in the Cincinnati Convention voted from the start for Mr. Buchanan for President, while the friends of Powell were the advocates of the claims of Douglas. The contest was between the Administration and the Breckinridge Democrats, and the adherents of young Rhoderick Dhu, as Mr. Jouett once called him, have carried the day. The friends of Mr. Breckinridge have resented the manner in which their gallant young champion has been slighted. They have become chagrined at the idea that he of whom they expected so much cannot even obtain an insignificant clerkship for a personal or political friend, and resolved in turn that no partisan of Mr. Buchanan, as Boyd was known to be, should receive an honorable position at their hands. They have become mortified at the fact that all the empty boasts which they made to the people of Kentucky of the weight which this chivalrous young Ajax of Southern rights would carry with him in the Administration, have been flatly contradicted by the true state of things, and that the great influence which they claimed he would have in the direction of public affairs consists merely in ruling points of order. They have avenged the insults offered to their chief, and now laugh at the impotent rage of the admirers of Mr. Buchanan.

We have before said, and now repeat, that Mr. Powell is less objectionable to us than almost any of his competitors. Socially we have invariably heard him spoken of as a man of many virtues, never carrying his political animosities into the walks of private life. During his term of office as Governor of Kentucky, he won a personal popularity as just as it is universal. His friends are not confined to members of his own political organization, but there are many true Americans who, since a member of their own party could not be chosen, rejoice that such good fortune was in store for Lazarus W. Powell. He is a man of fair attainments and is certainly far superior to the ordinary class of Democratic politicians. Although he will never illuminate the political heavens with the lightning flashes of the genius of Clay, nor pour forth winged words with the matchless eloquence and inimitable manner of Crittenden, he will, we doubt not, at least sustain the honor and dignity of our fair State.

REFUGIATION.—We understand that the ticket in favor of repudiating the city Railroad debt has been elected in Maysville, Kentucky. It is composed entirely of Democrats, at least so we have learned. We had hardly thought that the disgraceful example of Mississippi would ever be followed in Kentucky; but of late it seems that a change has come over our people.

A VOICE FROM THE HIGHLANDS.—There are few who have not read of the border feuds so long waged by the English and Scotch, or who have not perused with rapture the melancholy ballad which celebrates the heroic deeds performed at Chevy Chase. The deadly enmity which, in days long gone by, existed between the Lowlands and Highlands of Scotia have formed the topic of many a chaunt from the bards of that bonny land, and has thus become familiar with every lass or lad who has read Scott, Burns, or Campbell. But there are few of us who have known that a similar state of jealousy existed here in our own Kentucky. We have not only a bitter feeling treasured on the border, between the citizens of the free and slave-holding States, but in Kentucky, we have been informed, there is as bitter a rivalry between certain counties as ever urged on to deeds of blood the followers of Argyle and McGregor. Never did a Highland cow lifer have more intensely the base manufacturer of Perth, or the industrious and frugal farmer, upon whom he leveled "black mail," than does the mountaineer of Kentucky his more fortunate neighbor of the "blue grass" region. At least, we have been obliged to form such a conclusion from sundry Resolutions which have recently met our eye. These Resolutions are sent forth, no doubt, to the swift footed Malise in summoning the Highland clans to resist what they consider to be the unjust aggressions of the "blue grass" and "blooded stock" aristocracy. Just read this one extract, oh ye silk glove aristocrats, and stand back from the "mountain avalanche" which is about to overwhelm you:

WHEREAS, We, as citizens of Estill county, poor and mountaineers as we are, deem our rights as sacredly guaranteed to us as though we were the peers of the land, and we claim nothing but equality, in the administration of the State government, we ask nothing but a fair administration of justice, to the mountainous regions of Kentucky. We well know that we are in the minority, when our numbers are brought in contact with the mighty (blue grass) aristocracy of Kentucky. But let the drums beat to arms, and you will see the mighty powers of the mountain avalanche, pouring and placing themselves under the banner of their country. But when there is a lucrative office to bestow, the high station and none but the royal blue grass blood is capable of filling it. We, the mountaineers, demur to this conclusion and claim our rights as free citizens, and nothing more.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.—The following is an exact copy "literatim, verbatim, et punctuatim" of a remonstrance presented by Gen. Combs, in the House of Representatives, on Friday, against the formation of a new county out of parts of Rockcastle, Clay, Owsley, Estill, &c. We omit the names appended to the document, some of which were as peculiar in their orthography as the letter itself:

ESTILL County Ky Dec 29th 1857
Dear Sir after your Compliments to you We expect that you will think strange that we a good portion of the citizens of Estill should ride to you on this subject as hour Representative is there on the new County on the Big hill Mr. Crof ford says that we ought to have the county & it is just that we should. But if 50 or 60 is taken of it will make the county of Estill a new nothing county we the undersigned one all Democrats and Lives in the new proposed and in the part Estill taken of we write to you believing that you will contend for hour writs and Crofford will not Sir we are yours truly
To Lasly Combs
Frankfort Ky

It is very evident that a schoolmaster is needed in that intensely Democratic portion of Estill county. It ought to be made into a new county by itself so that the advantages of the common school system would be more immediately available.—Louisville Journal.

The above gem is not only a great curiosity on account of its literary merits, but on account of the ingenious reason it alleges why a new county should not be formed out of Estill. It is this, although it is "jest" that such a county should be formed, yet such a step should not be taken because it would make "Estill a new nothing county." We dare say the reason will appear an excellent one to the Democratic Legislature.

GOVERNOR'S LEVER.—Among the most charming and agreeable features of the winter in Frankfort, are the weekly levees given by our accomplished and gallant Governor, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD. On these occasions the doors of the Governor's mansion are thrown open to the public, and all who choose to go are entertained with elegant hospitality. But we cannot but mention with particular admiration, the reception of last Monday night. The four large rooms were filled at an early hour to overflowing, by persons of all ages, both male and female.—The dignified Senator and matronly dame was found side by side with the moustachioed youth and gentle girl. Wit, intelligence, and beauty, formed the attractions of the evening, and of these there were many of the rarest specimens our State affords. So much of loveliness, so many stately and yet graceful forms, and so many fair faces beaming with that joy which is the most powerful of all beautifiers, we seldom before had the pleasure of seeing collected together. The scene beggars description, and can only be drawn by fancying one's self in a Mohammedan's paradise, surrounded with the most gorgeous of houri.

On yesterday morning as soon as the House was adjourned after the election of ex-Governor Powell to the United States Senate, a letter from that gentleman was read, inviting the members of the Legislature and all the public officers to a supper at the Mansion House at 9½ o'clock last evening. At the time of the writing of this paragraph, the entertainment had not transpired, and we are therefore unable to give any description of it. But Mr. Powell's well known hospitality and singular power of making his guests feel perfectly at home, was a convincing proof to all that a good time generally was to be anticipated at the Mansion House.

CONCERT.—We regret that Miss LIZZIE CARROLL was unavoidably compelled to postpone giving her concert, as announced, on last evening. The weather was so inclement that it was almost impossible for any one to venture out. But our disappointment finds sure relief in the reflection that the concert is only delayed and not given up altogether. This accomplished lady will return to our city in a few days, and will then delight our citizens with her sweet and highly cultivated voice. Let every one hold themselves in reserve until her return, and they may be assured that a rare musical treat is in store for them.

REFUGIATION.—We understand that the ticket in favor of repudiating the city Railroad debt has been elected in Maysville, Kentucky. It is composed entirely of Democrats, at least so we have learned. We had hardly thought that the disgraceful example of Mississippi would ever be followed in Kentucky; but of late it seems that a change has come over our people.

Mr. WHITAKER's remarks on a Resolution, offered by himself, declaring it unnecessary and inexpedient to elect a United States Senator during this session of the Legislature; Mr. WHITAKER said:

In offering this resolution, I am impelled by a sense of duty. My views on the subject of the election of a United States Senator, have been given heretofore. These views were concurred in, and ably sustained by the Senators from Fleming, Breckinridge, Louisville, and by a majority of the American party in the Legislature. I have no reason now to change these views. I do not believe it is expedient, or necessary to elect at this session of the Legislature. Besides, it was decided by the Democrats in this Senate chamber, that it was illegal to go into an election on any other day, than the eighth day after the organization of the Legislature. Still they now do not act, which they then declared to be illegal. The American party has not used its power to do what I conceive to be right. But the counsel of the majority did not prevail, and I assure you that it is a source to me of deep regret. But the Speaker has decided that it is not now in order to entertain this resolution, and in accordance with the wishes of those Senators who have so nobly withstood for the success of our principles, I shall withdraw, feeling conscious of having discharged my duty.

Grand Fancy Ball.

We call particular attention to the advertisement of the ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB, which may be found in another column. There can be no doubt in the mind of any one who has ever spent a winter in Frankfort, but that this club is an "institution," and a very important one, too, to all who love gaiety and the merry dance. Their Balls are justly celebrated for the magnificence and elegance with which they are gotten up.—The managers of the Club are indifferent as to the expense, their sole desire being to give a series of agreeable and *recherche* entertainments, and this being accomplished they are satisfied. The object is not for profit, and on this account their Balls are much more select than those given anywhere else in the State. At them are generally met all the fashion, beauty, and elite of the State.

The next Ball is to be attended in *fancy costume*, and it is the desire of the Club to make it the Ball of the season. This fact alone will, we are confident, draw a large concourse of the reigning belles and beaux from every quarter.—We extend a general invitation to them all, and hope that each and every fair damsel will lend her aid to make it the most brilliant affair of the kind ever witnessed in Kentucky. We know how to do these things here in Frankfort, and when we determine upon having an elegant entertainment we invariably succeed.

THE CARNIVAL OF THE GIBNET.—A large number of condemned criminals have been sentenced to expiate their evil deeds upon the gallows, on Friday, the 15th day of January. In the city of New York, John Rogers, aged 17, is to be hung for the murder of John Swanson; and Michael Canemi, who killed Eugene Anderson. At Trenton, New Jersey, young Donnelly is to be hung for the murder of Albert S. Moses. In McKeesport, Pa., Charlotte Jones and Henry Fyfe will be executed for the murder of Alex. Wilson and his sister; two others, named Monroe and Stewart, convicted of the same crime, will be hung one week later. At Rohannook, Ala., John Clifford, who was convicted ten years ago for highway robbery and murder of a traveler, will be executed. Two negro slaves are to be hung in Nashville, Tenn., for killing an overseer. We believe there are others in different parts of the country, who have been sentenced to suffer the death penalty on that day; but we do not remember their names or crimes.

THE JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL OF ENGLAND.—On the 10th of December Lord John Russell again introduced a bill to remove the disabilities which prevent the Jewish subjects of the British Sovereign holding seats in Parliament. The first bill of this nature was introduced into the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, on the 10th of December, 1847, just a year ago. Last year a bill passed the lower house to change the oaths of abjuration and supremacy, and give them a form which Christians and Jews could equally take, but was rejected in the House of Lords.—Much dissatisfaction was manifested at the determined hostility of the peers to the measure, and some disposition was manifested on the part of the Commons to take the matter into their hands and send Baron Rothschild by a simple resolution. It was felt, however, that this would be a very extreme proceeding and might lead to a serious conflict between the two houses. The measure has again been introduced with the approval of the Government, and probably in the hope that the Lords, seeing the determination of the Commons, will prudently permit the bill to pass the Upper House. Indeed one or two influential Jewish friends of the bill, if the Lords again throw out the bill, the Commons will at all hazards admit the Jewish member for the city of London by a declaratory resolution.

THE UTAH DELEGATE IN CONGRESS.—A Washington letter gives this sketch of Mr. Bernhisel: The delegate is one of the most quiet and pleasant gentlemen in the House. In deportment, tone, and voice, and person and countenance, he bears a striking resemblance to Robert J. Walker. He is a native of Pennsylvania. He looked haggard and worn after his long journey over the plains, on his first arrival, but has since recovered. Although he has been in the House for six years, I recollect hearing him speak but once, and that was to protest against any discussion of the social and domestic institutions of Utah. His forte is taciturnity. In private conversation he is fluent and agreeable. He is an industrious man of business, and attends faithfully to the interests of his constituents. He is a man of short stature. His head is nearly bald, but iron gray locks projecting diagonally from the skull near the ears, upward and forward, resembling the horns which the old masters used to embellish their portraits of satan, who was and is noted as a long-headed politician.

Too SHARP FOR BRIGHAM.—Through the machinations of the Mormons, it is said, all the Indian tribes in and immediately about Utah are in a hostile attitude toward the United States. Brigham Young had an interview with the head chief of the Snake Indians, a powerful tribe upon the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and anxiously sought to secure his services, but old paint and feathers made the following sagacious and sententious reply: When redskin fight redskin, blue coat stand upon the hill and look on; when bluecoat fight bluecoat, redskin stand upon the hill and look on; when bluecoat fight redskin, redskin turn his back—bluecoat is very great.

COURT OF APPEALS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1858.
CAUSES DECIDED.
Kendall v Jones, Bath; affirmed.
Fields v Wiggins, Fleming; affirmed.
Emmons v Overton, Fleming; reversed.
Brown v Ellington, Morgan; reversed.
McPherson v Criss, Morgan; reversed.
Estice v Lawson, Morgan; reversed.
Moore v Roberts, Morgan; reversed.
ORDERS.
Bank of Ky., v Jones, judgment, Bath; affirmed.
Harris v Harris, judgment, Bath; affirmed.
Garrett v Hicks, judgment, Bath; affirmed.
West v Smith, judgment, Bath; affirmed.
West v Moore, judgment, Bath—were argued.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The New Volumes of Blackwood and the Four British Reviews.

COMMENCE AS FOLLOWS:
THE NORTH BRITISH, Jan. 1858.
EDINBURGH, Jan. 1858.
LONDON QUARTER, Jan. 1858.
WESTMINSTER, Jan. 1858.
and BLACKWOOD, Jan. 1858.
Subscription Prices—BLACKWOOD or any one of the REVIEWS, \$2 a year. BLACKWOOD AND ONE REVIEW—or any TWO REVIEWS, \$5. THE FOUR REVIEWS, \$8. BLACKWOOD AND THE FOUR REVIEWS, \$10.
Postage (which should be paid quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year. Namely: 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood.
Address, L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers.
54 Gold Street, corner of Fulton, N. Y.
Jan. 6, 1858.—1t.

Special Notice.—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.
Jan. 2, 1857—2m. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

Notice.

The committee appointed at a meeting held in Lexington, Ky., for the purpose of drafting a plan for the Locking and Damming of the Kentucky River above Lock No. 5, are requested to meet at the Capital Hotel in Frankfort, on the 6th of January next.
[Dec. 31, 1857.—1d.]

Great Inducements Offered.

A large and splendid assortment of Dress and Party Silks, just received per Express, by T. S. & J. R. PAGE, St. Clair street, consisting in part of:
BLUE and PURPLE SILKS, Velvet Side Stripes, BLUE and PINK SILKS, Fringed Side Stripes, PINK and WHITE and GOLD BROCADES, ILLUSION SIDE STRIPES, BLUE and REAL SILVER LAMA, MALTESE POINT and HONITON LACE CAPEES, VALENCIENNES BRITELLES.
In all of which great bargains are offered to purchasers. Besides the above you will always find a fine assortment of Staple Goods. Call early and get bargains at
Dec. 28, 1857.—1f. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

Notice.

An election for President and three Directors of the Frankfort Woolen Company, will be held at the counting room of John Watson & Co., in the city of Frankfort, on the 9th day of January, 1858.

By order of a majority of the
Dec. 19—1d. STOCK HOLDERS.

We are requested to announce Major M. D. West, as a candidate for State Librarian.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE B. HARRIS as a candidate for the office of State Librarian.
[Dec. 15, 1857.—1e.]

DR. VON MOSCHISKE, the well known Oculist and Aurist, and sole owner of his celebrated *Pantoscopic Glasses* is now at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington. Deafness and all diseases of the Eye which require either medical or surgical operation treated and restored in a very few weeks. [See Lexington papers.]
Dec. 10, 1857.—1f.

Franklin Division, No. 28, S. of T., Meets every Saturday night in the upper room of the Court House. Members of the Legislature, and other visitors who are Sons of Temperance are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Division.

HENRY WINGATE, W. P.
THOMAS S. PETTIT, Rec. Secre.
Dec. 8, 1857.—1f.

I. O. O. F.
CAPITOL LODGE No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday night at 7 o'clock. Transient members are respectfully invited to attend.

J. J. HAMPTON, Rec. Secy.
PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets the second and fourth Thursday nights. Transient members of the Camp are respectfully invited to attend. J. J. HAMPTON, Secre.
Dec. 9—1f.

Cove Mill Flour.
The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.
Dec. 4, 1857.—1f. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.
At the COVE MILL, by
Dec. 4, 1857.—1f. R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.
350 BUSHES CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by
Dec. 4—1f. W. A. GAINES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.
A first rate article, low for Cash.
Nov. 18, 1857.—1f. R. C. STEELE & Co.

Furs at Cost!
NO HUMBAG!—These Goods are sent on commission to be sold at Cost for CASH. We have an arrangement made to order any quality that may be wanted. The ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine at
Nov. 16—1f. Book and Shoe Store.

W. R. SAMUEL
WITH
DURKEE, HEATH & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
WILL take great pleasure in waiting upon any of his friends and acquaintances of Franklin and adjoining counties, who may favor him with a call or order.
[Nov. 30, 1857.—1f.]

Special Notice.
We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the BUCK RUN CHURCH on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month.
June 8, 1857.—1f.

Blank Negotiable Notes.
BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

Farmers Bank of Kentucky,
FRANKFORT, JANUARY 4th, 1858.
A DIVIDEND of five per cent on the capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, payable at the principal Bank and Branches, or agencies, on demand.
Jan. 5, 1858—1d&1t. J. B. TEMPLE Cashier.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL.

THE managers of the Assembly Ball Club respectfully announce a *Grand Fancy Costume Ball* at the Capital Hotel, for the evening of the 13th of January, 1858, beginning at 8 o'clock. No masks or dominoes will be admitted into the Ball Room.
E. H. TAYLOR, Pres. HUMPHREY EVANS, Tr.
ROBERT B. TAYLOR, Sec.

VICE PRESIDENTS.
C. L. Morehead, A. T. Barnley,
T. D. Carnell, J. A. Holton,
Abram Buford, A. C. Kesson,
Samuel Steele, L. W. Macey.
J. H. Hanna.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.
W. S. Johnson,
Blanton Duncan,
S. I. M. Major,
Barbidge Blackburn,
D. W. Lindsley,
E. Hensley,
John M. Brown.

INVITATION COMMITTEE.
E. H. Watson, T. L. Crittenden,
A. C. Kesson, R. McKimley,
Thos. M. Green, R. H. King.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Louis Carnell, R. H. Crittenden,
G. B. Macklin, J. L. Phyllis,
Harry L. Todd, A. Hensley,
Zeb. Ward, John Morehead.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 6, 1858.—1d.
*Louisville Journal publish till day.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, FRANKFORT, KY.

Mrs. M. T. RUNYAN, Principal.
Miss LAURA M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music.

THE Nineteenth Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1858.
EXPENSES PER SESSION.
Board, including Washing, Fuel and Lights, \$50 00
Tuition in English studies, French and Latin, 25 00
Music on Piano, 5 00
Use of instrument for practice, 5 00
Oriental, Grecian and Antique Painting, each, 5 00
Stationery, 25 00
Instructions in plain and ornamental needle work without charge.
No deduction for voluntary absence.
For further information address the Principal.
Dec. 31, 1857.—3m.

IMPROVED AMBROTYPES!

E. B. HAMBLETON
HAS OPENED HIS GALLERY ON MAIN STREET, opposite the Capital Hotel, where he is prepared to take new and improved style of picture, known as THE IMPROVED AMBROTYPE.
Which has entirely superseded all others in richness and durability, and has only to be seen to be appreciated.
—A L S O—

THE SPHEREOTYPE,

Which needs no recommendation to those who have seen them. The improved Ambrotype and the Spherotype are taken only at Hambleton's Gallery, and are taken at reduced prices.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED.
In all cases satisfaction will be given, or no charge be made.
Dec. 23, 1857.—2m.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

—AT—
AUCTION!

WE would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, the members of the Legislature, and strangers visiting the city, that we are now in receipt of a large and well selected stock of
BOOKS,
Which we will dispose of at Auction, commencing
Friday, December 18th, 1857,
In the store-room under the Commonwealth Office on St. Clair street, commencing at 10 o'clock, p. m., and continuing every night until the entire stock is closed out. Our stock consists, in part, as follows:

Shakspeare, Bound in Every Style;
ALL THE LEADING POETS;
MISCELLANEOUS WORKS
OF THE DAY;

HISTORIES, &c., &c.
We would respectfully invite the Ladies to call and examine our Stock, as we have some fine

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
And will sell them very low at private sale.
J. F. SEWELL, Clerk.
Dec. 19, 1857.—1f.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that FRANCIS A. WILLIAMS did, on the 24th day of Dec. 1857, kill and murder WILLIAM POTTER, in the city of Louisville, and has since fled from the State, and is now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Williams, and his delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1857, and in the 6th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD, Gov.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Williams is about 25 or 26 years of age; 5 feet 6 inches in height; tolerably heavy built; dark complexion; dark hair and eyes, hair rather long; and wears a dark coat, black on a suit of black cloth clothes, and wore a black felt hat with a high crown; he is a physician by profession, and graduated at Nashville, Tenn.

Notice! Notice!
AFTER FIRST JANUARY WE WILL CONSIDER all accounts payable and due on FIRST MAY, SEPTEMBER, and JANUARY, (4 months credit) if not paid when we shall charge interest from that time. Our old and punctual customers will please bear this in mind, for the ensuing year we will open no new accounts, and will only keep accounts with those who pay us promptly.
Dec. 30, 1857.—1f. GRAY & TODD.

SERVANTS FOR HIRE.
I HAVE TWO GIRLS AND A BOY TO HIRE FOR the year 1858. One of the girls is a good house servant, the other a careful and excellent nurse, and the boy is a good house and dining room servant.
Dec. 30, 1857.—1f. J. M. MILLS.

Servants Wanted!
I WANT house to hire a good Cook and Washer, also a young House Servant. Those from the country preferred.
Dec. 28, 1857.—1w. H. G. BANTA.

Watch Key Lost.
I HAVE LOST A LARGE GOLD WATCH KEY, with red Cornelian Seal. The finder will confer a favor by returning it to me.
Dec. 22. A. G. HODGES.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, under the superintendence of Col. E. W. MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.
The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.
The twenty-second semi-annual session opens on the first Monday in February. Charges, \$102 per half-yearly session, payable in advance.
Address the Superintendent at "Military Institute, Frankfort, Ky., or the undersigned.
P. DUDLEY, President of the Board.
Dec. 21, 1857.—1f
*Yeoman copy.

STOLEN!
STOLEN from the subscriber, about one mile below Frankfort, on Monday night last,
A BLACK MARE,
7 or 8 years old; 15 hands high; near eye out; shoulder rubbed with the collar works well; no other marks recollected. There was taken with her an old saddle and blind bridle. A liberal reward will be paid for information that may enable me to recover her.
Nov. 11, 1857.—1f. H. BLANTON.

CATALOGUE OF THE UNIVERSAL MASONIC LIBRARY.

THE thirty volumes now stored up, embrace the following works, all of an approved and standard character.

Volume First—Directory of Symbolical Masonry, including the Royal Arch; by George Oliver, D. D.; 301 pages. The Book of the Lodge, or Officers Manual; by the same; 119 pages.
Volume Second—Symbol of Olery, by the same; 310 pages. Spirit of Masonry, by William Hutchinson; 345 pages.
Volume Third—Illustrations of Masonry, by William Preston; 405 pages.
Volume Fourth—Antiquities of Masonry, by Oliver; 260 pages. Masonic Discourses, by Thaddeus Mason Harris; 176 pages.
Volume Fifth—History of Freemasonry, from 1829 to 1841; by Oliver; 137 pages. Mirror for the Johannite Mason, by the same; 110 pages. Star in the East, by the same; 91 pages.
Volume Sixth—Disquisitions of Masonry, by Wellins Calcutt; 176 pages. Masonic Manual, by Rev. Jonathan Ashe; 231 pages.
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Volume Eighth—History of Initiation, by Oliver; 274 pages. History and Illustration of Freemasonry, Anonymous; 91 pages.
Volume Ninth—Constitution Grand Lodge, England; 92 pages. Constitution Grand Lodge, Ireland; 91 pages. Constitution Grand Lodge, Scotland; 117 pages.
Volume Tenth—Theocratic Philosophy of Masonry, by Oliver; 205 pages. Signs and Symbols of Masonry, by the same; 184 pages.
Volumes Eleventh and Twelfth—The Historical Landmarks of Masonry, by Oliver; Two volumes, 426 and 450 pages.
Volume Thirteenth—Stray Leaves from a Freemason's Note Book, Anonymous; 165 pages. Apology for the Order, Translated from the French; by H. W. Thorpe; 41 pages. The Masonic Science, by Oliver; 46 pages. Insignia of the Royal Arch, by the same; 35 pages. The Secret Discipline, Anonymous; 37 pages.
Volume Fourteenth—Lights and Shadows of Freemasonry, by Rob. Morris; 390 pages.
Volume Fifteenth—Anderson's Ancient Constitutions, 108 pages. History of Freemasonry, up to 1829, by Alexander Lawrie; 303 pages.
Volume Sixteenth—Masonic Sermons, by Inwood and Percy; 218 pages.
Volume Seventeenth—Principles of Masonic Law, A. G. Mackey; 371 pages.
Volume Eighteenth—History of Masonic Persecutions, by Oliver; likewise, Masonic Institutes, by the same; 429 pages. By De Verlot; four volumes, 457, 3

